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for workmanship with the drudgery of unrelieved factory toil; the standard of life with an economic wage; the value of the child to the community with his legal right to freedom of contract; the intelligence born of social function with the use of doctrinaire concepts in the service of special interests. These ideals spring from the very industrial character of the community. To recognize them is to come socially to consciousness. On the other hand, the whole process and paraphernalia of warfare are outworn and antiquated means of interpreting the social situation.

One does not feel, in reading Miss Addams, the advance of an argument with measured tread. I think in logical organization this book suffers more than her earlier writing. On the other hand, perhaps, nowhere can one find the social point of view, which we must assume, presented with so much inherent necessity as here. It is not the necessity of a deduction, but the necessity of immediate reality. It is not burdened with a creed nor with socialistic dogma. It is the expression of enlightened social intelligence in sympathetic contact with men, women, and children whose reality is all the more impressive because our eyes have been holden from them by economic and political abstractions. The thesis of the book is that social control, that government, must arise out of these immediate human relations.

GEORGE HERBERT MEAD

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*Amerikanisches Armenwesen.* Von Dr. Jur. E. MÜNSTERBERG.  
Leipzig: Dunker & Humblot, 1906.

In connection with his visit to the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904, Dr. Münsterberg, director of poor-relief in Berlin, pursued his studies of philanthropic activities in the United States. He had already made himself familiar with the situation by means of documents and treatises, but by personal observation his impressions were made more vivid and sharply outlined. In this work he deals with the problems of immigration, public relief, organization of charitable agencies, state supervision, care of children, juvenile courts, and settlements. Even for American students and workers the collection of facts is valuable, while the criticisms, appreciative comments, and comparisons with German methods constantly provoke reflection. The analysis is itself scientific and calmly objective, but through all runs a note of intelli-

gent sympathy and human friendship which brings the distant colleague near to the workers on this side of the Atlantic. When the shadows are shown, defects exposed, and evils characterized, there is not a syllable to suggest an unfriendly attitude, or even lack of full understanding for the difficulties under which we labor. It is a sane, genial, accurate, and instructive treatment of the most recent phases of American Charity, of its works and its literature.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON